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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

No. 16,798.

號七十月三年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

已丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WARD OFF THE COUGH. WITH CRICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes,
cures the cough and gives strength against future
attacks.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAD 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
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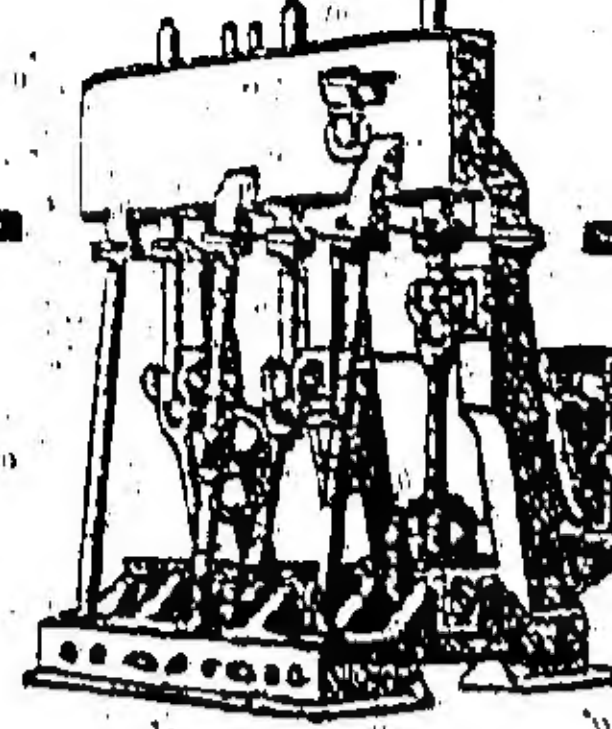
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons long.

Town Office, 48, COMMERCE ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 49.
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Golf Gardens.

Terms: From \$5 per day mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

GREAT EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

REVOLT OF CIVILIANS AND TROOPS AGAINST THE "GERMAN GANG."

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

THE FOOD TROUBLE IN PETROGRAD

LEADS TO REVOLUTION.

"CIVIL WAR IN THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES."

NO WORD AGAINST THE GREAT WAR.

London, March 15.
After an ominous silence news is
at last arriving from Russia describ-
ing the stirring events at the Capital.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent
telegraphing on March 15th says he
has been day and night in the streets
for the last three days and has seen
long queues of hungry men, women
and children "outside the bakers'
shops. He has seen a woman firing
of rifles and machine guns and has
also seen civil war in the main
thoroughfares: yet he has not heard
a single word against the war.

The shortage of food is due to
lack of organisation and neglect of
the most elementary precautions, and
this is popularly ascribed to German
influences.

A patriotic determination to exter-
minate these influences was fired by
the recent killing of the Court monk,
Rasputin.

This conflagration burst forth on
March 12th and Reuter hears that
its purpose has been achieved.

The regiments declared for the
Duma and the people, and the Naval
barracks were opened to enable the
sailors to participate.

Describing the scenes in the
streets, the correspondent says that
the troops were ordered to use their
rifles and machine guns. There
were only a few cartridges in the
belts of the machine guns, but the
crowds were so dense that many fell.
The riflemen either had a large num-
ber of blank cartridges or the shoot-
ing was intentionally bad. The
garden fronting the Cathedral was
packed with the populace, when a
large force of Cossacks came up.
All knelt and the Cossacks did not
fire.

The people are particularly resent-
ful against the police, because
several were employed on March 3rd
to fire on the crowd in consequence
of the refusal of many of the military
to do so.

Several of the police, including a
high official, were shot later.

Several Guards regiments, num-
bering 25,000, joined the people with
arms. Some of their officers were
shot. Another Guards regiment
refused to fire. The arsenal and
artillery headquarters were taken and
the commandant killed. The British
Military Attaché who was there at
the time, was escorted towards the
Embassy by a guard.

The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul was also
entered. This is now the Headquar-
ters of the Revolutionary forces.

Inviting them to attend a meeting
at the Duma on the basis of one re-
presentative for each battalion and one
for every thousand or less of the
workmen respectively. The manifesta-
tion also appealed to the people to assist in
provisioning the troops pending the
organisation of supplies.

requested that a person enjoying the
confidence of the country be charged
with the formation of a new Govern-
ment. The President's telegram
proceeded: "Delay is impossible.
Any delay means death. Pray God
that this our responsibility does not
fall on the Crowned Head."

The President of the Duma simi-
larly wired to the Chief of Staff,
General Alexieff, and the Command-
ing Generals, asking them to use
their influence with the Emperor.
General Brusiloff replied: "I have
fulfilled my duty to the Tsar and
my country." General Ruskoff re-
plied that he had carried out the
request.

The President again telegraphed
to the Tsar stating that the situa-
tion was becoming worse, and
urging that immediate measures be
taken "for to-morrow may be too
late. The last hour has arrived
when the fate of the country,
and the dynasty is being decided."

THE REVOLTING TROOPS AND THE DUMA.

Replying to a deputation from the
revolting troops who enquired as to
the Duma's attitude, the President
communicated to the deputation the
resolution that the hour had struck
for a change of authority in which
the Duma would take a very active
part. The President dwelt upon the
urgency of preserving order. He
said that the Duma had appointed
a non-party Committee for that
object.

Later more troops and armed
citizens arrived at the Duma where
the guard was replaced by the
troops in revolt, who took over
charge of the building.

A MINISTER ARRESTED.

At 5.30 p.m. a revolutionary escort
brought in the President of the Council
of Empire, under arrest. He was
formerly Minister of Justice and one
of the most prominent reactionaries.
He was lodged in the Ministerial room
in the Duma.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

It was intimated that steps were
being taken to remove the so-
called German gang once and for
all. The news spread and the revolu-
tionaries seized the hated Kresty prison
and after a short resistance, all the poli-
tical prisoners were liberated. The same
followed with other prisoners. The de-
fective headquarters were demolished
and the archives relating to political
personages and organisations were
burned.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

Early in the afternoon the Premier,
Mr. Golitsyn, telephoned to the
President of the Duma that he had
resigned.

The revolutionaries searched the
houses of several of the Ministers.
A council of the workmen's delegates
of St. Peter and St. Paul was also
issued a manifesto to the revolting
troops and to the factories.

Inviting them to attend a meeting
at the Duma on the basis of one re-
presentative for each battalion and one
for every thousand or less of the
workmen respectively. The manifesta-
tion also appealed to the people to assist in
provisioning the troops pending the
organisation of supplies.

Civilians continued to arrive at the
Duma, some in motor cars and lorries,
bringing large reserves of cartridges
which were promptly distributed.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

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VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered to Hongkong
\$17.00 in all other ports.

8, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase Purchase Price
\$200 \$387 10 0
\$1 15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now \$1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 \$1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive \$1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General, a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for every 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 \$1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The \$1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. Certificates for \$12 (purchase price 20s. 8s.) and \$25 (purchase price 41s. 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The \$1, \$12 and \$25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from \$100 to \$200 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 5 years.

Value after 5 years.

Value after 5 years.

Value after 5 years.

Value after 5 years.

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Value after 5 years.

Value after 5 years.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB
NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar 16, 1917. 1585

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM the General Public that the Underigned is the Sole Proprietor of JOSEPH BROTHERS, Hongkong, and all connection with the Firm carried on at Shanghai under the same name has ceased from the 1st October, 1916.

EDWARD MENASHI JOSEPH.
Hongkong, March 13, 1917. 1574

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Hunter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1555

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on or after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1553

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916 and the report of the General Managers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1582

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Underigned at No. 1, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1588

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 28th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1585

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COVIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) on or after the 1st of March.

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour) Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents Covie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Company, Limited. 1577

Smokers of discrimination
always select

The
GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO

It has the distinction
of invigorating the
nerves and brain of
the business man.

Does not burn or
irritate the
throat.

SIDELIGHTS FROM
GERMANY.

VISIONS OF MIGHTY AFRICAN
EMPIRE.

IF COAST OF FLANDERS LOST.
THE WAR IS LOST.

In view of the second German Note of Neutrality we do well to turn to two recent utterances, the first by Emil Zimmermann in the "Vossische Zeitung" on our African possessions, the second by Herr Bassermann on Belgium in the National Liberal "Deutsche Stimmen".

Zimmermann writes as follows:—
"It is clear to me that we cannot annex Canada, South Africa, Australia or Italy. But does not England in Africa possess Nigeria, the Gold Coast, British East Africa, Uganda and the Sudan? It is England's policy to establish a great African Empire. African mercenaries will defend India for her. These mercenaries far surpass the Indians as soldiers. Without them England must tremble for India. So long as England was not strong in Africa Turkey was her natural ally against Russia in the defence of India. It is only after her conquest of the Sudan and the Boer Republics that she has become the enemy of Turkey.

"Should England lose this war she must lose a portion of her African possessions, especially those in Central Africa. These lost portions must become a part of a great German African empire. In addition England must be compelled to suitably indemnify all foreign and colonial Germans whom she has shamelessly robbed, and these Germans will be collected together in the great, closed German colonial empire. They will become the powerful nucleus of a great, flourishing Vice-Imperial empire in Central Africa.

"Our demands from Belgium and France are a chapter in themselves which must be kept apart from our demands from England. We must not expect a great change in the political situation of the world as the result of our permanent occupation of Belgium. This great change can only come when England has been directly struck. But we must remember that England's policy of isolating and encircling Germany stands or falls with British power in Africa.

"The Anglo-French arrangement of April 1904, by which Eastern and Southern Africa, India and England and West Africa to France must be annexed. The Western Powers, and especially England, will be forced to adopt another attitude. In this way we best accomplish the principal object of this war—the prevention of a coalition against Germany."

BASSERMANN ON BELGIUM.

Herr Bassermann is the parliamentary leader of the National Liberals, a vain and pompous individual, with a fierce hatred towards England. Speaking of Belgium in "Deutsche Stimmen," he says:—

"It is necessary for Germany's security that we firmly hold Belgium in our hands militarily, and quite especially the line of the Meuse, with Liege and Namur. In 1914 we were compelled to march through Belgium. As the Imperial Chancellor said, 'Necessity knows no law.' A repetition of this in future wars, which are not impossible, will be avoided if Belgium is militarily in German hands.

"The next point is the coast of Flanders. If we do not succeed in retaining this, England will win the war. Our colonies would then be lost, our world-trade would be systematically destroyed by the envious hucksters across the Channel, and the north coast of France would remain permanently in British hands. If we do not succeed in retaining this, England will win the war. Our colonies would then be lost, our world-trade would be systematically destroyed by the envious hucksters across the Channel, and the north coast of France would remain permanently in British hands.

"In such an emergency what profit would there be in any recognition of our colonial policy? We would be cut off from our colonies, and are stuck firmly in our 'Wet Triangle' for ever. England

would lay her heavy hand on the coast of Flanders, and the means would be given to Belgium to develop the coastal defences much as we have developed the defences of Zebruggen. Flanders would become a bridgehead for England, and no treaty that we could make would protect us, for the simple reason that the unscrupulous Briton would not respect it."

Herr Bassermann proceeds to point out how easy the blockade of the estuary of the Thames would be were Flanders in the permanent possession of Germany. "It is only 70 miles distant." His conclusion is that Antwerp must remain a German harbour, "the natural port for our most important industrial districts."

"Should Antwerp remain Belgian no German could continue to live there. It is admitted by all Germans there that the hatred of the people would drive them away."

A NEW CUNARD BUILDING.

The following lines, referring to the New Cunard Building, erected on the Pierhead, Liverpool, take on an added significance when it is remembered that this magnificent example of architecture has been erected during the progress of the great European war.

Tower up! Tower up! majestic pile,
Above the Old Dock-wall,
In classic form, Renaissance style,
Product of sanguine will.

Longside doth Mersey ebb and flow,
And sport with ships that ply
The mammoth vessels come and go,
'Neath night or noontide sky.

Who made the Waters, set the Land,
Left to man's genius
To bridge the Seas. 'Twas this He planned
His ways mysterious.

Man found the means—evolved the way;
Columbus had a charter
For recited during the swag,
Prides in the Cunarder.

The flag's respected, far and wide
For recited during the swag,
Has stood the test—what'er betide
All British to the core.

Superb the edifice now stands
As monumental sign—
Symbolic of the brains and hands
That forged the Cunard Line.

—JOHN HAMPTON CHADWICK, *Sydney and Shipping.*

EXPORT OF SILVER

A BASELESS RUMOR.

The Peking Gazette says:—A baseless rumour has been in circulation Peking to the effect that as the exchange rate for silver is very high the Government has been exporting large quantities of silver dollars as a money making scheme; and that in order to make this enterprise feasible it is the intention of the Government to declare a moratorium for the government bank and to keep the Bank of Communications under its present state of moratorium. The rumour is spread for obvious purposes. It is informed by the authorities connected that there is no truth in the report whatever.

COUGHING IN
CONSUMPTION

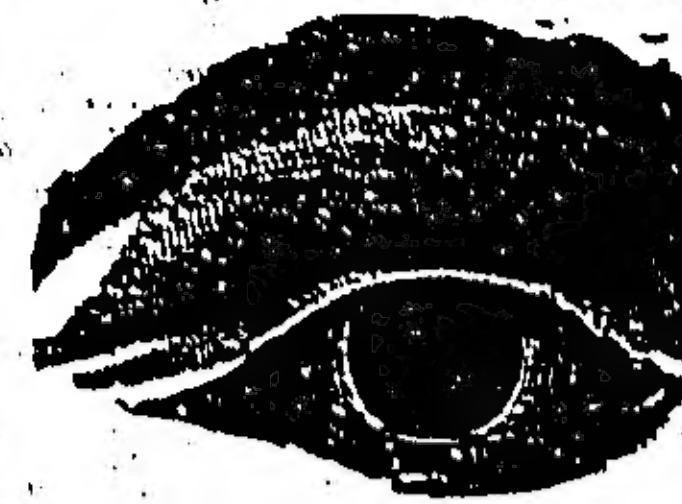
"Only a Cough" but yelp
it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation for
combating severe coughs
CURES any cough
only a cough. Very palatable
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.50.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100 BLDGS. CHATER RD.
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MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)

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TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,
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SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIAI
& OTUBARI COLLIERIES

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K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
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IRON STEEL, MHTAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesalers
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shiphandlers Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Store, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.



JOHNNIE WALKER—"Still going strong": that's the slogan. It's been mine since 1820.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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FIREBRICK AND FIRE LAY

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, cleansing and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all unsightly blemishes, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood-poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breast diseases, ulcers, wounds, scabs, cancer, or any other skin disease; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

Get stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 210 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 40, ADELPHI, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	MIN OF TIDE	MAX OF TIDE	MIN OF TIDE
KOWLOON	707	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	571	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	571	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	571	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
TAL-KOW-TRUI	608	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
James Watson Dock	608	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
ASHERDEN	608	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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15 VARIETIES.

ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
CAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & FERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE KING.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Diarrhoea, Cholera, and the only Specific in
CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; always irritates the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 20th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
Including—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.,
Piano in good condition; Electric Reading Standard Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, etc.

Also
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.
Brass Finger Bowls, Brass Jardines, Brass Vases, Carpets (New and second hand).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 14, 1917. 1978

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT,
THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong Feb. 1917. 1974

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 20th March, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF BRASSWARE,
Comprising—
Carved Flower Vases, Large and Small Jardines, Finger Bowls.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1886

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
the 27th and 28th March, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at "Braeside Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.,
therein contained.

Comprising—
Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including one large Pile Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, etc., large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, etc., Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, etc.

Also
Two Pianos (one by Collard and Collard), Tennis Net and Poles, full size Croquet Set, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Wire Netting.

And
A very fine Assortment of Pot Plants, Palms, etc.

On view from Monday, 26th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1897

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.

POT OF IT IN KIOSK AND BARBERS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

Don't Worry!
I'm here.

KEATING'S KILLS

BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS 3/6

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by a Shipping Office as a **STENOGRAPHER** and **TYPIST**. For further particulars apply to—
"T-1".
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, March 16, 1917. 1881

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALL outgoing and incoming steamers and steam-launches are hereby warned that when passing Ho's Wharves, which are under construction with divers working, that they must not pass within a distance of 200 yards of them and to slow down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917. 1875

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 18th March, 1917 the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STAEB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 4, 1917. 1859

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.95 and \$2.25.

IDEAS OF A WORLD PEACE.

[BY H. G. WELLS.]

About the end of the war there are two chief ways of thinking. There is a simpler sort of mind which desires merely a date, and a more complex kind which wants particulars. To the former class belong most of the men out at the front. They are so bored by this way that they would welcome any peace that did not definitely admit defeat—and examine the particulars later. The "tone" of the German army, to judge by its captured letters, is even lower. It would welcome peace in any form. Never in the whole history of the world has a war been so universally unpopular as this war.

The mind of the soldier is obsessed by a vision of home coming for good, so vivid and alluring that it blots out nearly every other consideration. The vision of people at home lights up, of plenty instead of privation, and the cessation of a hundred (dreary) restrictions. And it is natural, therefore, that a writer given to guesses and forecasts should be asked very frequently to guess how long the war has still to run.

All such forecasting is the very wildest of shooting. There are the chances of war to put one out, and of a war that changes far faster than the military intelligence. I have made various forecasts. At the outset I thought that military Germany would be lavish with cavalry and great attacks; that it would fight at about the 1909 level, would be reluctant to entrench, and that the French and British had learnt the lesson of the Dardanelles better than the Germans. I trusted to the melodramatic instinct of the Kaiser. I trusted to the quickened intelligence of the British military caste. The first rush seemed to bear me out, and I opened my paper day by day expecting to read of the British and French entrenched and the Germans beating themselves to death against wire and trenches. In those days I wrote of the French being over the Rhine before 1915. But it was the Germans who entrenched first.

THE TWO OFFENSIVES.

Since then I have made some other attempts. I did not prophesy at all in 1915, so far as I can remember. If I had I should certainly have backed the Gallipoli campaign. It was the right thing to do, and it was done abominably. It should have given us Constantinople, and brought Bulgaria to our side; it gave us a tragic history of administrative indolence and negligence, and wasted bravery and devotion. I was very hopeful of the Western offensive in 1915; and in 1916 I counted still on our continuing push. I believe we were very near something like decision this last September, but some archaic dream of doing it with cavalry dashed those hopes. The "Tanks" arrived too late to do their proper work, and their method of use is being worked out very slowly. I still believe in the Western push, if we only push it with our brains, with our available and still unorganised brains; if only we realise that the art of modern war is to invent, and invent, and invent. Hitherto I have always hoped and looked for decision, a complete victory that could enable the Allies to dictate peace. At such an expectation is largely conditioned by these delicate questions of capability that my tour of the front has made very urgent in my mind. A useful German American writer has said that the British would rather kill twenty thousand of their men than break one general. Even a grain of truth in such a remark is a very valid reason for lengthening one's estimate of the duration of the war.

THE FRONT OF DECISION.

There can be no doubt that the Western Allies are playing a winning game upon the Western front, and that this is the front of decision now. It is not indubitable that they are beating the Germans and shoving them back. The uncertain factor is the rate at which they are shoving them back. If they can presently get to so rapid an advance as to bring the average rate since July last up to two or three miles a day, then we shall still see the Allies dictating terms. But if the shove drags on at its present pace of less than a mile and on four thousand prisoners a week over the limited Somme front, if nothing is attempted elsewhere to increase the area of pressure (this was written originally before the French offensive at Verdun), the intolerable stress and boredom of one war will bring about a peace long before the Germans are decisively crushed. By the war, universally detected, may go into 1918 or 1919. Food, riots, famine, and general disorganisation will cut before 1920, if it does. The Allies have a winning game before them, but it seems unable to discover and promote the military genius needed to harvest an unimpeachable victory. In the long run they may not be an unimpeachable ally. Very, complete and dramatic, may be

IDEAS OF A WORLD PEACE.

bought too dearly. We need not triumph out of this war, but the peace of the world.

This war is altogether unlike any previous war, and its ending, like its development, will follow a course of its own. For a time people's minds ran into the old groove, the Germans were going mad Paris and such London; Lord Curzon filled our minds with a pleasant image of the Bombay Lancers riding down "Uster" des Linden. But the Versailles precedent of a council of victors dictating terms to the vanquished is not new so evidently in men's minds. The utmost the Allies talk upon now is to say: "We must end the war on German soil." The Germans talk frankly of "holding out." I have guessed that the Western offensive will be chiefly on German soil by next June; it is a mere guess, and I admit it is quite conceivable that the push may still be grinding out its daily tale of wounded and prisoners in 1918, far from this goal.

None of the combatants expected such a war as this, and the consequence is that the world at large has no idea how to get out of it. The war may stay with us like a schoolboy caller, because it does not know how to go. The Italians said as much to me. "Suppose we get to Innsbruck and Ljubljana and Trieste," they said, "it isn't an end!"

A WAY OUT?

There is the clearest evidence that nearly everyone is anxious to get out of the war now. Nobody at all except perhaps a few people who may be called to account, and a handful of greedy profit-seekers, wants to keep it going. Quietly perhaps, and unobtrusively, everyone I know is now trying to find the way out of the war, and I am convinced that the same is the case in Germany. That is what makes the future-at-any-price campaign so exasperating. It is like being chased by clamorous geese across a common in the direction in which you want to go. But how are we to get out—with any credit—in such a way as to prevent a subsequent collapse into another war as frightful?

At present three programmes are before the world of the war in which the war can be ended (sic). The first of these assumes a complete predominance of our Allies. It has been stated in general terms by Mr. Asquith. Evacuation, repatriation, due punishment of those responsible for the war, and guarantees that nothing of the sort shall happen again. There is as yet no mention of the nature of these guarantees. Just exactly what is to happen to Poland, Austria, and the Turkish Empire does not appear in this prospectus. The German Chancellor is equally elusive. The Kaiser has stamped the peace-at-any-price people of Great Britain by solemnly proclaiming that Germany wants peace. We know that. But what sort of peace? It would seem that we are promised vaguely evacuation and repatriation on the Western front; and in addition, there are to be guarantees—but it is quite evident they are altogether different guarantees from Mr. Asquith's—that nothing of the sort is ever to happen again. The programme of the British and their Allies seems to contemplate something like a forcible disarmament of Germany; the programme of Germany hints at least of a disarmament and military occupation of Belgium, the desertion of Serbia and Russia, and the surrender to Germany of every facility for a later and more successful German offensive in the West. But it is clear that on these terms, as stated, the war must go on to the definite defeat of one side or the other, or a European chaos. They are irreconcilable sets of terms.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Yet it is hard to say how they can be modified on either side, if the war is to be decided only between the belligerents and by standards of national interest only, without reference to any other considerations. Our Allies would be insane to leave the Hohenzollern at the end of the war with a knife in his hand, after the display he has made of his quality. To surrender his knife means for the Hohenzollern the abandonment of his dreams, the repudiation of the entire education and training of Germany, for half a century. When we realise the fatality of this antagonism, we realise how it is that in this present anticipation of hell the weary, wasted and tormented nations must sustain their monstrous dreary struggle. And that is why this thought that possibly there may be a side way out, a sort of turning over of the present endlessly hopeless game into a new and different and manageable game, through the introduction of some external factor, creeps and spreads as I find it creeping and spreading.

THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

A point of departure for very much thinking in this matter was the speech of President Wilson that heralded the present discussion. All Europe was impressed by the truth, and by President Wilson's recognition of the truth, that from any other great war after this America will be unable to abstain. Can America come into this dispute at the end to insist upon something better than a new diplomatic patch-work, and so obviate the later, complete Armageddon? Is there, above the claims and passions of Germany, France, Britain, and the rest of them, a conceivable right thing to do for all mankind that it might also be to the interest of America to support? Is there a Third Party solution? To speak, which may possibly be the way out of this war? And further I would go on to say, is not this present exchange of Notes

INTIMATIONS

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

AT KOWLOON BESIDE RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY 19TH AT 9.15 P.M.

First Visit to the Orient

THE MOST BRILLIANT ASSEMBLY OF ARTISTS EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER—ALL EUROPEAN.

Meddars	Musicians
CLARKE	MULDOON (the solid man)
BENNETT	MARTINEZ
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	VINCENT and MORIS

Afternoon Performances WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at 5.30 p.m. Children half price.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
OVER THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST & MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
Torticoid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,
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BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3/6 1/2 2/6 4/6

KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

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appealing to the common sense of the world, really the beginning, and the proper beginning, of the unprecedented Peace Negotiations to end this unprecedented war? And, I submit, the longer this open discussion goes on before the door closes upon the secret peace congress the better for mankind.

MAJOR CHAPPEL, M.P.'S STORY.

WHAT A WOUNDED SOLDIER SAID.

Major W.A. Chapple, M.P., for Shropshire, has sent a strong reply to the Independent Labour Party in his constituency, who asked him to urge the Government to enter into peace negotiations with Germany.

The hon. member, who is a surgeon, states that he has seen the horrors of war, and I solemnly declare that for the man who makes war upon his fellow-men with the modern weapons of destruction there are no torments made in hell to fit his crime. If, such a man there be, and such a nation, every babe in every cradle, every mother, in her home, every maiden trusting chivalry, every Christian knowing Christ's love to you and me and all who would have peace secure, to bind them fast. Such men there are in Germany, but none in Britain.

Major Chapple declares that the "Burglar of the nations must be caught, the murderer must be found," and tells the following story:

"I was operating a surgeon to limbless men. An answer to an inquiry, a mutilated soldier, who had lost a lower limb, and was waiting after many months of suppuration and pain another and a graver operation, said: 'I left Scotland for New Zealand, and had a nice little home there and a growing business; and I left it all for a bob a day and this.' With a grim smile he raised his shrunken hand from the counterpane, and indicated his broken body. But his aspect changed. His instant 'Hi! Hi!' eyes flashed and his face took on a stern look of the man who knows and feels and does, and he added: 'But I don't regret it; I did it again.' 'You with your country uninvolved, your homes secure, your wives unriveted, your work continuous, and your purse full,' concludes the hon. member, 'think what you owe that man—and such as he. If you respect and value him and him, you will not ask for peace before the victory comes for which they gave so much.'"

HIMRODS

Give Instant Relief!

No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH, HIMRODS will find it in 15 minutes. It is a restorative power that is simply irresistible.

ASK FOR HIMRODS AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

MARTIN'S APIOLATED PILLS

A French Remedy for the Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the ailments of the Urinary System.

MARTIN'S APIOLATED PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. Martin, Paris.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON TAI, a Chinese and English scholar, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for over 20 years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese character, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 16, Wellington Street, second floor.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

These three remedies are the only ones that can be taken without any danger, and they are the only ones that can be taken by all people, from the youngest child to the oldest man.

THERAPION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN SHERRY

EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDALE"

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.

Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1589

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. MESSERSON & ROBBINS, INC., of New York to be their SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, Macao, Kwang Chow, and South China, for the sale of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1590

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 noon for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1916.

THE SHARE REGISTER AND TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1587

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1588

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

Police Reserve Orchestra at Government House.
5.30 p.m.—Launching of the s.s. "Kwai-sang" at Kowloon Dock.
8.15 p.m.—Opening Performance of Clarke's Circus at Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 20:—
2.30 p.m.—Action of the Briarsware at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, March 21:—
St. Paul's College Athletic Sports on Race Course, Happy Valley.
6.30 p.m.—Presentations by H. R. Police Reserve to Chief Inspector Mason and P.C. Fyfe.

MONDAY, March 26:—
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

TUESDAY, March 27:—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co.'s Meeting.

Noon.—H.K. & W. Dock Co.'s Meeting.

Noon.—Queen's College Athletic Sports on College Ground, Causeway Bay.

4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY March 28:—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 28:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co.'s Meeting.

Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.'s Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

5.30 p.m.—General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co.'s Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, March 17, 1917.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Food Prices in Hongkong.

The replies given by the Government to the Hon. Mr. Pollock's questions in the Legislative Council regarding food prices suggest that the community has no great cause for complaint concerning the effect which the war has had upon food prices, locally. So far as meat and vegetables are concerned there is no reason that we can see why they should be higher than they were three years ago, and the substantial rise in Exchange has enabled retailers to sell provisions imported from Europe or America at very little above the old dollar rates. The Government is informed that the retail prices of the provisions specially mentioned in Mr. Pollock's question—viz. golden syrup, jam, cheese, mustard, table salt and bacon—have been increased only by some 10 to 12 per cent. "In certain cases the increase has been larger, in others less." It cannot, however, be guaranteed that no further increase will occur. Prices must depend on many uncertain factors, such as the maintenance of exchange at the present high level and on shipping freights. The recent prohibition of the export of food-stuffs from the United Kingdom is another factor in the case. These articles may be procurable from another source, but whether as cheaply as they were obtained from England remains to be seen. The "cost of foodstuffs" and "the cost of living" are, of course, two different things. Locally we have not so much cause to complain about the cost of foodstuffs, as about the higher cost of the hundred and one other necessities of life that are imported—coal, for instance, and the whole range of manufactured articles. While the war lasts we must reconcile ourselves to these things and practice "economy" where it is possible.

The German News Service.

Since the outbreak of the war the German Government has maintained a costly news service to China by wireless telegraphy. It was published in several "neutral" papers of the North as well as in the German daily newspaper published in Tientsin. No one who thought of the cost could for one moment have imagined that it was borne by the papers which published the precious service, for it was fully equal in number of words to that which Renter supplies to the Far East. Nor can we suppose that it was maintained by the voluntary contributions of German merchants, in the same way that they largely maintained the small pre-war service. Certainly the cost of the service to China since the war began could not have been less than \$50,000 a month. We imagine it far exceeded that sum, as it necessarily had to bear the whole of the high charges of transmission by wireless across the Pacific. When the United States broke

off diplomatic negotiations with Germany, an end was apparently put to the German wireless service to America, and therefore to China too. And now that China has broken off diplomatic relations the Chinese Authorities have doubtless seen to it that the German wireless stations in China are no longer permitted to operate. While they were published the German telegrams, by their constant perversion of the facts of the situation, and their blatant advertisement of German commerce and finance, doubtless, for a time, served some purpose in China, but the German Government cannot now be thinking that they have been worth the cost.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company will be held on Tuesday, 27th inst., in the Company's offices, Queen's Buildings.

The Hongkong Police Reserve are making presentations to Chief Inspector Mason and P.C. Fyfe prior to their departure for the Front. The presentations will be made on Wednesday evening next.

An amendment has been made in the Statutes of the University of Hongkong making "a subscriber of more than \$50,000" a life member of the Court. The old Statute made a subscriber of \$100,000 a life member.

Mr. Tung Po Wo, of Shelly Street, has reported to the police that at one o'clock this morning a person entered his residence by breaking a back window and stole a box containing \$135 in money and jewellery valued at \$650.

A statement has been published in Japan that the Russian Government has ordered the withdrawal of Messrs. Kuznetsov and Albers at Vladivostok to be closed. Mr. Guido Giregoleto, who is connected with the firm, has contradicted this statement as a "false rumour."

Eight pages of to-day's *Government Gazette* are occupied by new regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911. These regulations are made "for securing the safety of the public."

The fourth volume of the *Police Reserve Gazette*, just issued, is quite up to the standard of its predecessors, and members of the Force must look forward to each issue with ever increasing interest and pleasure. More than half of the magazine is devoted to humorous contributions. Among the more serious articles in the "present issue" is an appreciation of Mr. Un Kam-wa, one of the Chinese Benefactors of the Corps, and an appreciation of the late Mr. A. H. Hewitt, who was one of the Inspectors of the Corps, by Mr. W. S. Bailey.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Ho Kwong to be a Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong for a term of three years, with effect from the 16th March, 1917, vice Mr. Ho Fook, who has become a Life Member of the said Court.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mrs. Dora Aubrey to act as First Assistant Superintendent and Miss Phoebe May to act as Second Assistant Superintendent in the Botanical and Forestry Department, with effect from the 15th March, 1917.

Mr. C. F. McWilliams, the well-known passenger agent, has been appointed passenger agent for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in Shanghai. The T. K. K. is establishing new offices in Shanghai and Manila and has announced several new appointments. The Company will be represented at Manila by Mr. C. Lucy Goodrich, who has been general passenger agent for the company at San Francisco for a number of years. Mr. Goodrich will be assisted by Mr. T. P. Barry, who will be in charge of the freight department in Manila. Mr. T. N. Alexander, who has been in charge of the freight claim department of the T. K. K. in San Francisco since 1908, has been appointed the new agent in Shanghai.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Before Mr. Wood this morning a small boy was charged with possessing two tins of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

The lad said that the drug, which was found concealed in his socks, had been given to him at Macao to take to Shoklung.

His explanation, however, did not satisfy the Magistrate, and the defendant was sentenced to receive ten strokes of the birch.

A FILTHY TRICK.

A Chinese, charged with stealing \$59 from a pedestrian in Des Vieux Road West yesterday, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

According to Sergeant Divatt, the defendant and two companions approached the complainant and one of the defendants' companions spat in the complainant's face, whereupon the defendant simultaneously extracted \$59 from the complainant's coat pocket and immediately passed it to one of his confederates. The complainant seized the defendant and delivered him into the custody of a district watchman, but the two confederates succeeded in escaping.

Mr. Agassiz appeared as solicitor for the defence.

The case was adjourned until next Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$750.

ARRESTED WHILE AT POLICE DRILL.

An Indian Police Reserve named Ka Rim Din, of No. 132 Portland Street, Mongkok, Yau-mat, was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with fraudulently converting to his own use on July 7th 1914, \$2,250, entrusted to him by a Chinese woman named Lai Taz, of No. 15 Arbuthnot Road, who had given him the money to pay to the Ho-Mun-Tin Housing Syndicate.

Mr. Davidson appeared as solicitor for the prosecution and the defendant, who was represented by Mr. Haywood, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

On the application of Mr. Haywood the defendant was granted a remand, and speaking with regard to bail Mr. Haywood stated that the defendant had surrendered himself immediately upon learning a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

Mr. Haywood's statement, however, was contradicted by Mr. Davidson who said that he had been instructed otherwise.

Detective Sergeant Clarke supported the latter's contradiction by informing the Magistrate that the defendant had been arrested whilst on drill (as a member of the Police Reserve) in the Police compound.

STEAMERS AS MAIL CARRIERS.

Mr. Melbourne yesterday fined Chin Pik Chuen, manager of the Wing Kt Hong, 34, Bonham Street West, in the sum of \$50 for failing to notify the Postmaster-General of the alteration of the hour of departure of the s.s. *Champa* from Hongkong on the 3rd inst.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster-General, prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant's firm notified the Post Office authorities that the *Champa*, which was to carry mails, would sail on the date mentioned at 10 a.m. In accordance with this notification, the mails, comprising 13 bags and a basket, were taken in the Post Office launch to the *Champa's* mooring buoy, which was reached at 10 o'clock, and it was found that the vessel had departed and no sign of her was to be seen.

The defence was that the vessel sailed exactly at 10 o'clock—the hour noted—and, no alteration of hour having been made, no further notification was necessary.

TO SAFEGUARD BRITISH TRADE.

With a view to wresting trade from the enemy 95 Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom have agreed to co-operate in producing an official register of all British manufacturers.

The register will be printed in two languages—English, French, Russian, Italian, and Spanish, and will be widely distributed among Ambassadors, Consuls, Colonial, and Foreign Chambers of Commerce, and a carefully selected list of traders in neutral countries.

We have been requested by the Hon. Secretary, Cigarettes and Tobacco, to state that in the list published yesterday the amount subscribed by the Kowloon Customs Staff should read \$34.00 and not \$20.00.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

HONGKONG AS A SHIPBUILDING CENTRE.

The annual meeting of members of the above Institution was held last night at the Institute at which there was a good attendance. Mr. K. E. Greig presided.

In moving the adoption of the report and the accounts, the Chairman said he thought it would be agreed that the figures were very satisfactory. The Institute was in a good financial position, considerable profit had been made, and the fact of not having a paid European secretary had enabled a saving in expenses, the duties of secretary having been very satisfactorily undertaken by honorary officials.

Mr. A. G. Gordon seconded the adoption of the report and the accounts, and the motion was carried. The officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows:—

President, Mr. J. MacDonald, proposed by Mr. K. E. Greig, seconded by Mr. B. L. Frost.

Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Budge and J. Elliott, proposed by Mr. A. Davidson.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Stalker, proposed by Mr. B. L. Frost, seconded by Mr. W. Budge.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Baker, proposed by Mr. K. E. Greig, seconded by Mr. Gordon.

Hon. Librarian, Mr. J. Elliott, proposed by Mr. Ormiston seconded by Mr. R. Hunter.

Committee:—Messrs. Greig, Budge, McCubbin, Davidson, Graham, Harman, Frost and Hunter.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Greig, the retiring president, on the motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Richardson.

The CHAIRMAN, addressing the meeting, spoke appreciatively of the services rendered by Mr. Elliott in connection with the technical side of the Institute, and remarked upon the few papers that had been read and the smallness of the attendance on those occasions. He hoped the members would co-operate more in this direction. The past year had been a remarkable one; the membership had increased and the profits were considerable. He advocated placing the Institute on a sound financial basis with reliable investments that would provide a fixed income. He hoped that one day they might have an Institute of their own.

Referring to the importance of Hongkong as a shipbuilding Centre the Chairman said that a large number of vessels, particularly for the British Government, were in course of construction in the local yards, including large ocean-going steamers. He felt sure they were but the forerunners of others. He was not exaggerating in the slightest when he said that Hongkong was capable of turning out any class of ship or marine engines necessary for commerce. They were particularly busy in this direction at present and it was up to them to see that what they produced was the best, and as members of the Institute connected with that particular branch of National Industry, they should give their best attention to the work turned out, especially that part of it that would go to England where it would be critically examined. It was such work that would secure orders for the port of Hongkong.

He was sure that if they acted on these lines and gave particular attention to the quality of the work turned out there could be little doubt that, within the next ten years Hongkong would occupy a most prominent place among the British Colonies for its shipbuilding industry (Hear Hear).

They were already ahead of other British Colonies and it was up to them to do better. The Institute could do much in the attainment of that object. It existed for the purpose of bringing together engineers and shipbuilders for discussion and exchange of ideas and it would be lacking in its duty if it did not take a serious view of this matter and lend all its power and influence towards the attainment of the ambition. In the course of further remarks, the Chairman said that "we in Hongkong had suffered very little from the terrible war that was going on, and he proposed that the Institute give a sum of \$500 to the St. Dunstan's Fund out of their income. The fund was one of the most worthy and deserving movements for the alleviation of the sufferings of those who had met with disaster in doing their "bit" at the front on our behalf. (Applause.)

Mr. Reid seconded the motion which was carried with acclamation. The CHAIRMAN mentioned that quite a number of their members had left them for the front. Mr. Robson, as they knew, had been killed at Gallipoli; Mr. Brayfield was on active service, as

the front; and Messrs. Chubb, W. Smith, and Summers had offered their services and been accepted. Captain James had also borne his full share of war work on the *Triumph*. They wished them all well, and considered it an honour to have such men members of the Institute. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN also stated that there were two gold medals (given by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Jack) and a silver and a bronze medal, for the readers of papers to the members of the Institute. This should result in more of these papers being provided in the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN afterwards presented the prizes won in the billiard handicap as follows:—1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Ormiston; highest "break," Mr. McCubbin.

It was also intimated that Mr. Reid had offered to provide the first prize in next year's billiard handicap. On the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Graham, the Chairman was cordially thanked for his services.

CANTON WAR INVESTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing that the number of Units taken up to date is 444.

Each Unit represents \$100.00 Straits Settlements \$7, War Loan Bonds i.e. a total sum of \$44,400 (Straits Dollars).

Of this sum \$15,100 was taken up in full in one payment by 20 subscribers; \$29,300 was taken up under the Association's Instalment Scheme of 4 monthly payments, by 33 subscribers.

The cost of each \$100 Bond under the instalment plan will be approximately \$101.50.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to the Press for kindly publishing the notices issued by the Association and also to all those who have been good enough to add their efforts in making the scheme known and obtaining subscriptions for same.

The Committee consists of Messrs. O. Eager, O. W. Darch, G. A. Peel, E. H. Smyth, the latter acting as Honorary Secretary.

PEACE IN 1917.

SIGNIFICANT ENEMY STATEMENT.

One of the leaders of the Centre party, Julius Baehem, writes in the *Tag* in very calm temper on the Entente's rejection of the German offer of peace negotiations. He says:—

"Nobody will venture to assert with any certainty that we are not prepared. But this much may be said without any hesitation—that we have recently taken a big step towards peace. This was brought about by that peace offer of the Entente. Powers. The fact that the Entente rejected our offer makes no difference. It was to be expected. Indeed, one might even wonder that it was not done more promptly. At the present moment men of the most extreme convictions are at the head of the Entente. If they imposed a certain moderation on the tone of their reply, that means an involuntary concession to the offer of peace and the idea of peace."

We are and remain ready for peace, but also resolved for battle. As things are at present, they would have to take a peculiar turn if the year 1917 did not bring peace to the world—in one way or another."

THE "GOLDEN PILL" BUSINESS IN CHINA.

The following passage from a Shanai message, dated Luanchow, February 22 is published in the *Central China Post* of March 1:—

"When on a recent visit to Shuen-teh-fu I learned something more about the Golden Pills, both there and at Wusan. A seller at Shuen-teh-fu said he purchases his pills from the Chuns Hsi To Yeh Fang Tien-shan at the rate of \$18 for 100 bottles of 100 pills each. He ventured the opinion that the sales of the Tien-shan firm must be enormous, for last year they spent \$20,000 on what might be termed bribes—a military official was believed to be interfering with the business and preventing the pills being sent by the post office. He is said to have received \$10,000. The other \$10,000 is said to have been used under some-what similar circumstances."

"At Wusan I learned from a friend, who has been conversing with a local maker of the pills, that more had lately increased enormously in price being now \$200 a pound. He seems to have not hesitated in admitting that the real pill contains that drug, but said the false pills are made of bean flour. A false pill was bought some samples of the pills in bottles sealed as sold to the consumer and were able to obtain four different quantities paying 200 cash, 250 cash, 290 cash, and 340 cash a bottle of 100 pills each for the four grades. The second grade was a hard kind not suitable for smoking. The majority now seem to be made of a softer consistency suitable for the pipe."

"On the return journey from Shuen-teh-fu at a way-side inn we saw a former opium smoker lying on the ground smoking his Golden Pills. He said he smokes about 80 a day."

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Morson and Taylor, in their weekly report, dated the 16th instant, say:—

The week under review has seen a revival of business and a fair number of transactions have taken place. At the beginning of the week renewed strength came into the market unexpectedly, reflecting more particularly on India, which rose from \$120 to \$130 for cash, but have since receded to \$120 for cash.

In Shanghai owing to easier money a stronger feeling is in evidence, and Cotton shares have in consequence advanced considerably. The Tael rate on Shanghai has also advanced for the above reason.

Rubber is quoted from London 34.5d. per lb.

RANKS.—Hongkong Ranks after sales at \$2800 are now wanted at \$2750.

MAKING INMUNAVES.—Unions have been the medium of business at \$2800. Cantons at \$270 North China at \$1800, and Yangtzes at \$235, are without feature.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire have come to business at \$3025, and China Fire are in demand at \$155.

SHIPPING.—Compensation in the beginning of the week were knocked down to a buying rate of \$95, at which it was found there were no sellers, consequently there was a sharp rise in the share, buyers now offering \$107 for ready delivery. Deferred deals came into strong demand at the beginning of the week, culminating in \$139 being offered for cash on Thursday. The rate however had the effect of bringing out sellers, and the market has fallen away to a selling rate of \$127 for March delivery. Star Ferry could probably be placed at \$33. Steamboats after sales at \$129 are now offering at \$129.

REPRESENTATIVES.—China Sugars have continued their rise and are now in demand at \$123. Malacca have come to business at \$35 to a small extent.

TEA AND MINING.—Langkats have strengthened to a buying rate of \$14.88. Rauts could be placed at \$3. Tronohs are offering at \$30. Shells have changed hands at \$108, and Ural Caspians at \$70, are unchanged from last week.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GOVERNMENT.—Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$81. Hongkong Docks could be placed at the slightly advanced rate of \$123. Shanghai Docks in common with other stocks in the North have advanced to a buying rate of \$15.85.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Centrals at \$32, Humphreys at \$29, West Points at \$29 and Kowloon Lands at \$33 are unchanged from last week. Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$33, and Kowloon Hotels are offering at \$102.

COTTONS.—As previously indicated, the Cotton Mill market in Shanghai has suddenly advanced, the following quotations being the latest to hand:—Shanghai Cottons have risen from \$15.117 to \$15.120. Erics from \$15.120 to \$15.130. Sung Yiks from \$15.120 to \$15.130. Yangtze from \$15.120 to \$15.130.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric at \$49 are offering. China Lights are wanted at \$4.70, and Hongkong Tram after business at \$7.20, have buyers at the rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have changed hands at \$8.10. China Borneos are in demand at \$8. Cements are now quoted \$8.80 ex the return of \$2.50, buyers prevailing after a fairly heavy business at equivalent rates in the night. William Powells at \$2, and Dairy Farms at \$2.4, are quiet with very little doing. Water Boats could be placed at \$17, probably slightly better would be "paid." Hongkong Isas are nominal at \$12.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/3 11/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 69 1/2.

CHINESE COMMERCE.

PROSPEROUS YEAR IN THE MALAY STATES.

At the annual meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Kuala Lumpur recently Mr. Choo Kie Peng, J.P., who presided, said in the course of speech: The year under review was fairly prosperous for the mercantile community, though trade with China was to a great extent inconvenienced by the very limited shipping facilities and excessive freights from China ports and elsewhere, but in spite of these drawbacks, and also the unfavourable exchange on Hongkong, due possibly to the war and other causes, business on the whole has not been behind that of 1915. This was due to the fact that business failure in 1916 were almost unknown and robberies, which are generally prevalent towards the close of every Chinese year, have been marked by their absence. This happy state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the steady and good prices obtained during the year for our two principal commodities, tin and rubber—on which the whole of our commercial success depends. The British Navy has protected the trade routes of the world, thus enabling our tin and rubber to be shipped to the European markets, and I feel sure that the entire mercantile community is deeply sensible of its indebtedness to the British Navy for the good work it has done under its able and brave leaders.

A NATIONAL TRADE MARK.

BRITISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

In an address given by Mr. Edwin T. Milled to the Sales Managers' Association at dinner at the Bolton Restaurant, he advocated that every article of British manufacture should bear a distinctive official national trade mark to imitate which would be both forger and treason punishable by severe penalties. "In 1913 we imported 220,000,000 worth of German produce, while we exported to Germany 240,000,000 of British produce. Put into plain language, it meant that every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom spent 35s. upon German produce, while every man, woman and child in Germany spent 11s. 6d. upon British produce. There must, said the speaker, be some sign by which we at home, our brothers in the Colonies, our friends in neutral and foreign countries, and know what is British and what is German, and a sign by which that

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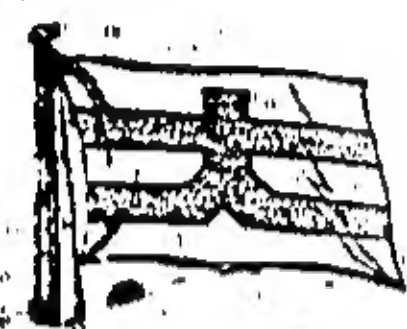
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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 18th Mar., at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 25th Mar., at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, 1914 while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Mar. 18, Daylight
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIANGCHOW	Mar. 18, at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	KIUKANG	Mar. 19, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Mar. 20, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KIUKANG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YONGCHOW	Mar. 23, Daylight

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTIAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chen', 'Yuehchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' and 'Szechuan', with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.
KOBÉ & MOJI	KUMSANG	WED/DA, Mar. 21, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WED/DA, Mar. 21, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 24, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

ORIENT LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ctefoo.

Under Straits Government, Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"REMBRANDT"	23rd March
"GOETTER"	30th April

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 A.M.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 29th March at 11 A.M.

SWATOW

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins [SATURDAY, 24th March at 4 P.M.]

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Mon., 26th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April
PERSEA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000-13 knots	Thurs., 26th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-13 knots	Sat., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May

First Class to London G\$348. (S71-10.0) Return G\$809. (\$123)

San Francisco G\$250. Return G\$437.50.

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Steamers.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier), Telephone 291.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA	SEIHOZUKA MARU. (WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon. Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500)	
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TAWA MARU. (TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon. Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500)	

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA SHIRANO MARU. (FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m.
Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 15,000)

MOJI & KOBÉ {

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

STONEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON, BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

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EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 291.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "JACOB" having arrived from the above port.

Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 31st March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 30th March, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriting in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "FUSHIMA MARU," having arrived from the above port.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are ready.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 31st March, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

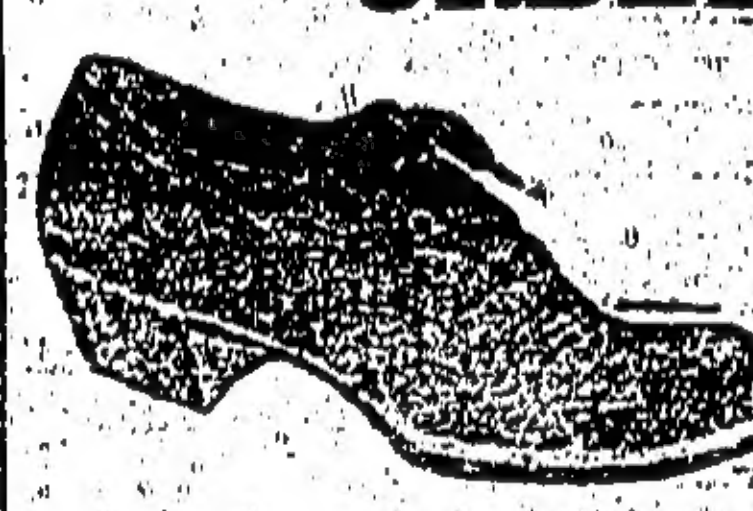
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Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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the late SIEK TING

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